Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—"The Snew Flower."
ROOM'S THEATRE—2 and 8—" Cinderella."
DALY'S THEATRE—"Our First Families."
PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—"An Girl."
HAVIELU'S THEATEE—2 and 8—" Descret."
MARISON SQUARE THEATEE—" Hazel Kirke."
NIRLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—" My Partner."
PARK THEATEE—" A Baffled Beauty."
FAR FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—" Our Torchlight Parade."
STANDARD THEATER—" Les Chookes de Corneville."
UNION SQUARE THEATER—" Dannel Rochat."
WALLACK'S THEATER—" The Guy'nor."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-" La Favorita." AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL-Concert.

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Dusiness Nonces "ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MR.K

Fuy always Indigestion, Dyspersia, nervous prostration, 204 all forms of general delidity, particularly if resulting from pulmenary compilatins, relieved by taking Mansalan's Ferron. Exc. Berg Towic, the only presentation of beef containing its entire nutritions properties. Caswell, Hazarie & Co., Provincers, Fifth Avenue Hote, Building, and 6th ave., corner 19th st.; also 132 Thames st., Newport, R. I.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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New-York Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HURACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Confidence is felt that Daleigno will be surrendered peacefully. - It is reported that the French Government proposes to compromise the Religious question, :- Gladsfone is called a dangerous fanatic by The Cologne Gazette. === County Kerry, Ireland, has been declared in a state of dis turbance. = It is again announced that the insurrection in Cuba it at an end.

DOMESTIC.—The steam barge Trader, the steamer Alpena and the schooner Grenada were lost in Lake Michigan. = A company of Indianapolis Republicans visited General Garfield yesterday. - Senator George F. Edmunds was reelected in Vermoni. === The Bultimore cele-bration closed. === D. R. Reddell, legal freight agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, is said to be a defaulter in the sum of \$50,000. === The win-Grenada, Glenmore and Pomeroy. - The wife of the defaulting city cashler of Boston has been arrested, charged with complicity in the crime The seniors at Madison University have re quested letters of dismissal on account of some

trouble with the Faculty.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—There were many callers at the Republican National and State Headquarters yesterday. ____ General Grant passed a quiet day. The Democratic factions agreed upon ticket. == Secretary Schurz made an address at the Cooper Institute, and reviewed a procession of Germans. === The tariff agitation is gaining many thousands of votes for the Repub licans. === The Metropolitan Museum of Art will be reopened to-day. - The Episcopal General Convention discussed the Indian question. === It was said that General Hancock has written another letter on the tariff. - Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.37 cents. Stocks active and fluctuating, closing strong and excited.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and partly cloudy or clear weather, preceded by light rain. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 50°; lowest, 35°; average, 4338°.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK From The Staunton Valley Virginian, July 29, 1880. "Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY POUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virgmia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."-| Wale Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Virginia, at Staunten, July 26, 1880.

From four prominent Democrats of Staunton, who eat on the We, the undersigned, heard the speech of General Wade Hampton, delivered in Stanton, on the 26th of July We have also read the report thereof published in The Valley Firginian on the 29th of July, and hereby carries that and hereby certify that that report was stially correct.

Archibald G. St Archibald G. Stuart, H. C. Tinsley, A. C. Gordon, Hegh F. Lyle,

Staunton, Va., Ang. 26, 1880. WHY SOLDIERS MUST VOTE FOR HANCOCK.

House of Representatives, {
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1880. {
Dear Sir: Your favor was duly received. I
would most cheerfully introduce and nige
the passage of a bill, such as you suggest, but with
the present Democratic House pension
bills do not have much favor. It has become almost impossible to get consideration of such a bill at all, and when considered, its chance of passing the House is very remote, and the Ekchel General who is at the head of the Fension Committee in the Senate is still more averse to allowing any such bills to pass. It would not be at all probable, therefore, that the bill will be got through. Ewil confer with your brother. It he thinks there is anything in the matter I will very cordially act in the matter. Very truly, F. E. BELTZHOOVER. E. W. CURRIDEN, esq.

Only two days for registration remain in New-York-Friday and Saturday, the 22d and 25d inst. Not so much as one Republican vote should be lost by a failure to register.

We print in another column the correct Republican electoral ticket in this State. Voters would do well to cut this out and preserve it. and compare their ballot on election day with it. The Democrats are not unlikely to assue spurious tickets with a few Democratic electors tucked away in the middle of the list.

The Democrats can never realize until after election how seriously their false position on the tariff question has injured them; but they

umns of further investigations by TRIBUNE reporters. These reports have much interest and encouragement for Republicans, and we urge all to read them with care.

So General Hancock is said to have a third manifesto on the tariff ready, and his keepers are understood to be sitting upon the document in the hope of making it presentable. By all means, let us have it. No man living has a more picturesque assortment of views upon the tariff than General Hancock. Three weeks ago he was an avowed Revenue Tariff man; then he became an indefinite zealous Protectionist; afterward but an incidental but patriotic Protectionist; and now it is said he is to declare, in substance, that he has kept all the commandments of Protection from his youth up. Meanwhile persons of a speculative turn of mind can try to imagine what General Hancock's letters must be before they have been revised by the Democratic managers.

Mr. Evarts makes in the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night his second speech of the campaign. The canvass has assumed almost a new phase since his memorable speech at the Cooper Institute was delivered, in which thoughts then strongest in the the minds of Republicans were set forth with such unerring logical skill, and the record of the Democracy was illuminated with a wit that captivated Democrats as well as R-publicans. Since the October elections the tariff question has grown in importance every hour, and it is not unreasonable to expect that Mr. Evarts, who always addresses himself to the vital topic of the day, will have much to say upon this question which is agitating the workingmen and manufacturers of every State. Whatever Mr. Evarts says is as sound as it is brilliant, and his speech of to-night will no doubt be quite as effective in the November vote as the first speech was in the vote of October.

We believe the Republicans of this city can elect the next Mayor, if they take wise action. The Democratic party are in a state of strange demoralization. Indiana and Ohio discouraged them, and the frank admissions of one of their own organs that general defeat is dangerously near have filled them with anger and dismay. The factions have just emerged from a so-called union on local nominations, full of bitterness, and almost ready, even now, to fly at each other's throats. The time is ripe for a master-stroke in our local politics. Let the Republicans nominate a straight Republican for Mayor-such a man as Thomas L. James or any man whose name is a symbol of executive ability and personal purity-and he can be elected. Thousands of Irving Hall Democrats, disgusted with the trickery of which they have been made the victims in the name of harmony, would vote for him. Many of the better class of Tammany Democrats will vote for a man who would give us good government and reduced taxes. Many Democrats wear their allegiance lightly in local affairs, and would be glad of the chance to put a real representative of the taxpayers, and net of the tax-eaters, into the Mayor's chair. Such a result of the local elections would gladden the heart of every man who knows that his rent or his taxes are swollen to pay the salaries of Tammany Hall sinecurists. The tide is all with the Republican party, and it is rushing fast. This can be done; why not do it?

DEFEAT THAT BROUGHT VICTORY.

Old politicians have remarked that in every responding depression, and following that, in a proclamation addressed to the friends of feature of all our stubbornly contested cameach party is pretty sure to have both ups and downs. If Verment and Maine show ber, the October States are liable to give them a set-back in the shape of losses or reduced majorities, and put them more on their mettle for the contest in November. It does not seem possible for a party to march along with uninterrupted successes, or without serious reverses, from beginning to end of a Presidential canvass. Political parties in this country are obstinate and plucky to the last degree. They sometimes fall back, but they never flee the field. They hold their lines with sutlen determination and wait for chances to dash in and seize advantages which their adversaries, demoralized by victory, may leave open to them. It happens sometimes under these circumstances that success is a misfortune, and that a temporary check, which at the moment seems almost disastrous, is in the end of highest service to the imperilled cause. Bunker Hill and Bull Run were counted as defeats, but they were worth much more to the country than any victory at the time. We had a sort of Republican Bull Run last

month in Maine. The canvass had been, up

to that time, so full of promise, affairs seemed going on so swimmingly everywhere, that we were all confident, and perhaps a little inclined to be boastful. Only a few keen, practical men appreciated the actual situation and realized the danger lurking in this over-confidence. All over the country the feeling was that the tide was so strongly in favor of the Republicans that success was sure, and there bardly remained a doubt of Garfield's election. And it was supposed that Maine, under this popular impulse, would lead off with large Republican gains and swing back to her old place among the absolutely certain Republican States. So we discounted Maine. It was a somewhat rude awakening from this over-confidence that we had the morning after the election. We had our reaction there and then. From the heights of elation and over-confidence many Republicans dropped in a moment to a corresponding depth of depression. But we struck bottom in a few hours and began again to rise. The darkest hour there has been or will be in this campaign was the day after the Maine election, when the Democrats were claiming 5,000 majority, the Legislature and four Congressmen. They followed the Republican blunder and struck in at the top. We have seen how beautifully they have tapered off from the first claims. And no one doubts new, in the light of what has been done in Ohio and Indiana, that the temporary check in Maine was the best thing that could have happened at that stage of the campaign.

It roused men to thinking. It set them to considering what would be the effect of Demceratic success upon the business and the eredit of the country. It alarmed business men, awakened the apathetic, stimulated those who had been over-confident to greater | bring home absent voters, at the average cost zeal, and was the means of a grand Republican uprising. In another way it did good. In the exhilaration of the hour the Democratic can get a faint idea of the effect of their leaders, who are only dangerous when on a "votes right here at home with that amount of plan the costumes, with reference, of course, to strict folly by glancing at the reports in other col- "still hunt." gave tongue and revealed them- "money." Mr. Jerome seems to agree with the ber, and there is not a Democrat in the land who be said to have received a really brill- instorical accuracy: the one seems to agree with the

selves. They are beaten from the moment they unmask and begin talking. So the Maine election, which, if it had been the sweeping victory we hoped for, would have begotten over-confidence that would have soon degenerated into apathy, and left the October States exposed to the burrowing tacties of Mr. Barnum and his committee, inured after all to the advantage of the Republicans. It was a harsh shock, but there was great satisfaction in knowing that the bounce was over and we had struck hardpan. Out of the diligence it quickened, the zeal it renewed, and the activities it called into play, we have plucked the victories of October. Maine was an excellent quickener for us. It read us the old lesson, so necessary and so hard to remember, of the need of eternal vigilance. So now we have them on the rue. October gives us our Five Forks. Youder in November is Appomattox Court House and the defeat-final, let us hope-of the Confederacy.

RESIDENCE AND REGISTRATION.

Many inquiries reach us like the following to the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: If a citizen removes from one county in this State to another, say two months before election, is he entitled to vote on the electoral ticket and State ticket ? And if one removes from one town to another twenty days before election, is he entitled to vote any part of the county and Assembly ticket?—he remains in the same Assembly District.
Florida, N. F., Oct. 16, 1880.

The notion which seems to be entertained by many persons that a voter in this State can have, under certain circumstances, the right to vote for one set of officers without being entitled to vote for all, is incorrect. The Constitution of the State, Art. II., Sec. 1. says:

Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county, and for the inst thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall b entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and no classwhere, for all officers that are now or hereafter may e creetive by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people, provided that in time of war, etc.

The right conferred by this section is not divisible. A citizen must have all these qualifications to vote at all. Having the right to vote at all, he has the right to vote for "all "officers," and "upon all questions which may "be submitted to the vote of the people." A removal from one election district to another within thirty days of the election cuts off his vote as effectually as a removal from one county to another within four months of the election, or a residence in the State of less than a year. The question suggested by our correspondent respecting a removal from one part of an Assembly District to another must be governed by the circumstances; if the removal is within the boundaries of an election district, the voter retains his right to vete.

While upon this subject, THE TRIBUNE adds a warning to all Republicans in the interior of the State, where registration is proceeding under the new registry law for cities of 16,000 inhabitants and upward, to make sure that their names are on the roll. Friday, the 29th inst., is the only day for correcting or adding to the lists. Let no Republican neglect this important duty.

FIVE DOLLARS APIECE.

Mr. Leonard W. Jerome is president of an association of Deputy Democrats, who have been cutting a ridiculous figure during the canvass by attempting, with sorry success, to masquerade as "Conservative Republicans." There may be a baker's dozen of them in all, and a more dismal detachment of soreheads Presidential campaign there is sure to be a never marched to defeat with any political reaction of some kind; a period of great cla- party. Mr. Jerome is profoundly moved by the tion of spirits being succeeded by one of cor- result of the Western elections. He breaks out still another reaction. It is a characteristic General Hancock "and of the Constitution and "the Union." A considerable majority of the paigns that between August and November friends of General Hancock have not been distinguished in the past for their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, but Mr. Jerome results encouraging to Republicans in Septem- could not be expected to spoil his sonorous opening phrase on this account. The language of proclamations need not be too literal. He says "large bodies of fraudulent voters were "shamelessly brought to the polls by the Kad-"ical managers," in Ohio and Indiana, and that "imported repeaters defranded the people of " Indiana of their free choice of rulers." How did Mr. Jerome learn this? Did he get his information from Mr. Barnum? That distinguished advocate of pure elections skipped back and forth between the two October States in a very lively manner, but we do not remember to have heard that Mr. Jerome volunteered to help carry the carpet-bag that contained the funds for the purchase of "steel rails." Probably Mr. Barnum has told him all about the election since he got back. It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Jerome, however, to ask his mformant what the Democrats in Ohio and Indiana were doing while the "Radicals" were bringing the fraudulent voters and repeaters to the polls. Did they stand by and see the illegal votes go into the boxes? Or were they so stupid that they did not know a bogus voter when they saw him? And what became of the \$600,000 Mr. Barnum disbursed in Indiana and of the heavy sums he placed in the close Congressional districts in Obio? Couldn't be hire any Democrats to watch the polls?

This talk of the October elections being carried by fraudulent voting is the cowardly whine of a beaten party. The fact is, the elections in both Ohio and Indiana were remarkably free from fraud. Both parties were thoroughly organized, and each watched the other so closely and guarded the polls with such vigilance that illegal voting was almost an impossibility. The Democrats spent a great deal of money importing gangs of ruffiens from Eastern cities, and the Republicans were forced to bring on men who knew the faces of these fellows to act as detectives and block their game. Nothing was accomplished by the repeaters on election-day. As to the purchase of votes, there was undoubtedly a good deal of it done in Indiana, but they were Democratic votes and were bought by the Democratic managers. At almost every poll a number of Democrats sat on the feace until late in the afternoon, and had to be shown a \$5 bill before they could be persuaded to come down. The weakness of the Democrats lay in the fact that they had to hire their own men to vote their own ticket.

Mr. Jerome has a brilliant idea. He proposes to raise "a great popular fund for the defence "of the poils" at the Presidential election. He calls upon "every man who can afford the sam " of \$5 to secure the freedom of elections in "America" to send his money in at once. Mr. Charles J. Canda will hold the cash. We do not know who will hold Mr. Canda, but probably Mr. Jerôme feels equal to the task. At a meeting of a Democratic committee in Maine last summer, it was proposed to raise a fund to of \$25 a head. An eminent politician objected. "Twenty-five dollars apiece!" he exclaimed. "Thunder! Why, we can buy five

Maine statesman as to the price of a Demoeratic vote. No remittances of less than \$5 are wanted by him. We hope the money will be promptly contributed. Every Democrat who wants to pay \$5 to some other Democrat for voting for Hancock should make no delay. Messrs. Jerome and Canda's shop is at 138 Fifth-ave. Their commissions are no doubt moderate. The transfer of some thousands of \$5 bills from the pockets of Democrats who have money to those of Democrats who are impecunious, will be a good thing for trade. The business has a benevolent side to it. We hope it will move off briskly.

THE FROZEN SMILE. How queer a frozen smile looks! Partieularly when it is on a great political party that's e'enamost tickled to death over a piece of smartness that turns out suddenly not to be so smart. Here not ten days ago was the great Democratic party, with chalk in its hand and a guflaw broad as the continent on its face, writing up and down the land "329," and howling itself red in the face over the stupendous funniness of it. Not that there's anything funny in the figures, or the suggestion they intend, but some people have a strange notion that if they keep saying anything-no matter what-it be comes funny by repetition. This kind of wit is cheap enough to be universal. It is the chief feature of some newspapers. But one morning, while these humorists were swinging their chalk on high, and the irresistible wits in the newspapers were just throwing themselves into convulsions over the columns of short paragraphs they were working up with "329" in each, there came some figures of vaster volume and more momentous sound out of two Western States. They arrested the arm of the chalker; the pen of the paragrapher stood still; the loose chin of the stump orator grated and stuck and stood still on its shambling hinge.

In an instant they all sat in the core and centre of a thousand Arctic winters; they congealed without a shiver. The peripatetic with his chalk half bent to the sidewalk, over the unfinished "32-"; the paragrapher with pendant pencil over his 329th "three twenty n-" and the stump humorist cut off at "three "twent-" in the middle of his mirth; all stark and stiff with staring eyeballs and a frozen grin. Queer spectacle! And will they ever thaw? Perhaps so, if we wait. And will they go right on from where they left off? Probably not. The peripatetic will more likely finish his "32-" with a?; the paragrapher will state, not as a joke but as matter of news, that the thermometer has been standing at 329 degrees below zero; and the humorous stumper, as his jaw falls loose and he sees the returns, will finish his "three twenty-" in German, with the rising inflection-" Nein?" And then perhaps somebody-Senator Randolph, for instancewill say: "This comes of Free Trade. We "must come out for Protection-from the "draft."

"Colonel" H. H. Hadley, the bogus Republican and begus insurance manager and speculator, is making speeches in which he says "this is the first time in the history of the country that a man has been a candidate for President whose personal hono has been questioned." He is wrong, as usual. Since 1844, when they called Henry Clay a gambler and denounced Theodore Frelinghuysen as " the president of a d--d Bible society and a d--d hypocrite," the Democrats have "questioned the personal honor" of every candidate opposed to them; and there has not been a campaign in which the slums have not vomited forth their tow-browed rascals to deluge Whig and Republican candidates with the sort of abuse that has been poured out on General Gartield, while confidence men like this fellow rolled up their eyes on the slump at their personal characters. It is true there was never a campaign in which the Democrats made blackguardism their sole weapon as in this one; and how well that sort of campaigning pays they have just learned in the news from Ohio and Indiana.

life entirely keecked out of them are growing military. They talk of desperate struggles. They foreshadow a tremendous battle which is to come off in a fortnight. They call upon all their friends to arm for the conflict. They passionately suggest a daring and ageressive policy. All this talk amounts to nothing, and those who indulge in it know that it amounts to nothing. Mere words and wind will not elect anybody. Simple gabble of this sort will not even gracefully cover a retreat. The great point for a party is to get the people upon its side; unless it can do that, no amount of military metaphor wil help it. If the Democrats find that whistling keeps up their courage, let them whistle-there is nothing in the statutes nor in the Constitution which forbids the indulgence. But whistling isn't voting, any more than affidavits are lobsters.

The Superb is only "incidentally" a candidate. John Kelly's object is clearly to make himself absolute boss of the city and county. What have the citizens of New-York to say about it f

A notice of this kind should be hung up on the Superb's headquarters: "If you don't see what pledge you want ask for it." Or, "Pledges furmshed while you wait.

What is the difference between a tariff for revenue and a tariff for protection ? The workingman, who has a tremendous interest in this question, should not allow himself to be cheated by Democratic pretences that there is no difference. A tariff for revenue means a tax on articles which are not produced in this country, as tea and coffee. A tariff for protection means a tax on articles which come into competition with American manufactures. The former means the destruction of American manufactures; the latter means their perpetuation. When Hancock talks about a tariff for revenue only incidentally protective," he talks nonsense,

As soon as his election is announced, General Garfield should send a letter of thanks for able services to Wade Hampton.

Why shouldn't the Democratic party be beaten ? It would be a libel on the intelligence of the people to admit that it ever had a chance for success. With a record wholly bad, with a candidate totally without civil experience, with a platform which promises nothing but financial and industrial disturbance, it comes before the country in a time of unprecedented prosperity, and asks to be put in power. For what reason? It gives none save that a change is desirable. There is no people on the face of the earth which would not laugh such a proposal down. It is the most proposterous proposition ever made outside of a lunatic asylum.

Just say " English " to a Democrat if you want to see an incipient case of hydrophobia. The Democrats are quiet, but they are desperate.

Put all possibility of a counting-out scheme, like the Garcelon one in Maine, out of the question by rolling up a tremendous majority for Garfield.

The chuckle of the Tridenites is audible in the land. Their jubilating over Hancock's overthrow is thinly disguised under a simulated disgust at the situation. From the day of Hancock's nomination to the present not a Tilden man has given the ticket an atom of earnest support. How could be? It was bid enough to ignore the Claimant's grievance, and set aside his bid for a renomination, but it was adding insult to injury to prefer before him a man so grotesquely unit for the position as the lamous author of the notion that tariff is merely a "local issue" which was once "brought up in my native town."

Landers, the late Democratic candidate for Govanything to do with politics. So much the better for politics. ernor of Indiana, says he will never again bave

Keep it in mind that 50,000 majority for Garfield in New-York is the thing to work for.

Secretary Thompson says the Republicans will

will bet a cent against that prediction. English is not the sort of a man to spend his money on a for-lorn hope, and unless money is spent the present Democratic vote will dwindle.

Wade Hampton is very anxious to shoot some body, and the rest of the Democratic party is very anxions for somebody to shoot him. Why doesn't he shoot himself and make the whole party happy ?

This seems to be an uncommonly good time for the citizens of New-York to demonstrate their capacity for self-government.

Now, Belizhoover, it's your turn to put your foot in it. Hampton is one ahead of you.

Some ribald person posted upon the doorpost of

the Democratic Headquarters in Philadelphia, the

other day : "This place to let at \$329 per annum." The disposition to crowd the mourners seems to be widespread and rampant. Plaisted, the Glorious, has written a letter to Butler, in which he shows grave concern lest the country rain itself by giving the Republican party a sixth Presidential term. The country will take the chances

on a sixth, seventh or even a twentieth, before it will run the risk of one term under the Plaisted-Hancock style of statesmanship. It does not care to experiment with either a "giorious" or a "superb" leader. Several Democratic editors observe that Hancock has lifted the tariff issue out of the canvass. This is a curious case of transference. The tariff issue has lifted Hancock out of the canvass.

A correspondent writing from Towson, Maryland, makes this statement, and declares his will-ingness to substantiate it if its accuracy is questioned: The Democrats held a meeting in the Court House at this town, on the evening of the 7th instant, to ratify the nomination of J. F. C. Talbott, an ex-Confederate, for Congress, J. Thomas Hopkins, another ex-Confederate, delivered an address, and when he was about to conclude he said he would give way to a gentleman who had the distinguished honor of being a Confederate Brigadier, distinguished honor of being a Confederate Brigadier, General Bradley T. Johnson. General Johnson then said: "I am fortunate enough to belong to the class known as Southern Brigadiers, and I am proad of the record I have made, and I propose to stand on it the balance of my life, and leave to future historians to say whether I was right or wrong." He needn't wait for the historians. The American people will give him a verdict in November which will settle his case.

THE STATE CANVASS.

No Republican should forget that business stability for four years can be seenred by energetic work for Garfield and Arthur the coming

The voter who adds his vote to Garfield's majority throws his influence against a disputed succession and four months of political and busi-

The unavoidable "coercion" of lower wages it 'a tariff for revenue only" is adopted-this is the all-powerful "coercion" that is bringing manufac turing operatives by the thousand into the Republican ranks.

It should not be forgotten in the nomination of Republicans for the Assembly that these nominations have a National importance in view of the election of a United States Senator by the Legislature of 1881. The Republicans of the XIVth Congressional

District intend to hold a great mass meeting at

Middletown on Friday, to strengthen the canvass

of their excellent candidate for Congress— Charles T. Pierson, of Rockland County. Speeches will be made by Emery A. Storrs and General Judson Kilpatrick. The Republican camp is getting crowded with Democratic desectors. The Kingston Freeman reports that "at the Rhinebeck meeting last Satur-

day night, one of the largest ever seen in Dutchess County, it was a disputed question whether the old line Republicans or the seconding Democrats formed the largest part of the crowd." Those were splendid Republican majorities in Ohio and Indiana, but they can't be counted in the vote of New-York. The Republicans of this State must make their own majority, and they must make it as big as possible. There must be such a good margin both in the State and on the elec-toral vote that no Democrat will dare to propose to

A man who promises two things which are diametrically opposite cannot be depended upon for anything. General Hancock has applauded a Free Trade platform, and written a Protection letter. The people don't know where he really stands, and he hasn't the slightest idea himself. The people will take a man for President who, having knowledge, has opinions, and sticks to them.

Two hundred and seventy of the chief business men of Troy have determined to take an active part at the polls, following the example of General Aspinwall's "Campaign Union" of the business men of this city. They have signed the declaration: "We, the undersigned, business men of the city of Troy, irrespective of previous party affiliations, frey, irrespective of previous party annations, feeling the great importance to the business interests of our city of the coming general election, hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power, from this time to the closing of the polls on the second day of November, to promote the success of the Republican candidates, and to secure a full and fair exercise of the right of suffrage at all the polling

The Democrats of the XVth Congressional District are enjoying the luxury of running two candidates. An unsuccessful effort to heal the quarrel was made by a compromise committee last week. Now John S. Pindar, one of the candidates, writes to The Schoharie Republican; "I have been regnlarly nominated as the Democratic candidate for larly nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress, and accept such nomination. I shall not decline such nomination." Mr. Lounsbery, the other candidate, wishes it to be understood, according to The Kingston Freeman, that he intends to show his friends in Ulster County that he is "no craven." There is a splendid opportunity here for the Republicans to gain a Congressman in a district asually hopelessly Democratic. Every effort should be made to carry it. usually hopelessly Demo should be made to carry it.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA. THE GUV'NOR AT WALLACK'S.

This piece is so remarkably in the style of Mr. H. J. Byron that it is difficult to think it could be written by another hand. It abounds with the humor of equivoke, with highly colored sketches of middleclass English character, with comteal views of the every-day incidents of life, with happy turns of verbal expression, with amusing cross-purposes, and with a wild sort of funny entanglement of persons and incidents; in all of which elements Mr. Byron's pen has long revelled. The author is Mr. E. C. Lankester, and the piece has for some time been current at the Vaudeville Theatre, in London. Its presentation last night, in Wallack's Theatre, was observed with close attention, by a very numerous audience, and was received with much happy laughter and many outbursts of very genuine pleasure. The piece ambles a little, and in the elements of action and life-like story, is both weak and exaggerated; and there is a farcical strain in it, which, to the taste that exacts uniformity of texture in a play, may seem a blemish. But the humor is real, and abundant and kindly-as humor ought to be; the situations are devised with dexterity so as to confront and contrast the characters in a most ludicrous manner; and careful stress has been laid upon the equiveke in the dialogue. Portions of this would be applauded to the utmost limit of enthusiasm, had it proceeded from the pen of Colman-of which, indeed, it is quite worthy. There is a pretty vein of sentiment in the midst of the broad fun, and back of all there beats a kind buman heart. That the atmosphere of the comedy is strongly English is implied by the title-and is true: but the human nature and the sport evoked from an artistic management of its eccentric types are easily appreciable. "The Guy'nor" met with a royal welcome, and-if there be any power of conquest in real merit, or any significance in public plaudits that are won by genuine dramatic expedients and excellent acting-it gained an unequivocal success. The east of its parts is given below. Mr. Eltor made a hit, in a character part, requiring humor of the Burtonian sort, and Mr. Osmond Tearle carried through, in a mood of fine, manly simplicity and ingenuous humor, a part rendered difficult by its lack of strong color and by its artificial impediment of a stutter. The competency and finish of this

iant illustration. Mr. Elton's uncon good humor, and rough, nautical, Bunsby-like perversions of everything and everybody kept his auditors in perfect roars of laughter. It is long since we have seen here a performance so juicy and rich this one, or a bit of comic character so well takes by the house. There is much in the piece that ena only be enjoyed by those who relish the quiet, amused observance of the eccentricities of life in the chimney corner. The occasion was made interesting, furthermore, by the first appearance here of Miss Adelaide Detchon, who is a little sunbeam of frolic, but who needs repression in the matter of gigele, and in whose style there is a tendency to burlesque, and to act at the audience, This bright little lady's presence, however, assisted the animation of the scene, and helped to carry the play. Mrs. Ponisi was recognized with a special welcome, and the same compliment was paid to Mr. Gilbert; and Miss Germon and Miss Boniface gave exceptionally spirited performances. It would take a column or two to narrate the incidents of the comedy. They are invended with a beldness that frequently invades the limits of the probable; but this is forgotten in the mirth they excite. The exquisite scene, representing a view of the Thames at Putney, was welcomed and rewarded with long-continued acclaimation. The piece requires three sets. If we aid that the idea, tone and surreture of this work are genial and unpretentious, though strictly dramatic, and in no way feeble, or experimental, or mawkish, the recital of its attributes will be made sufficiently complete for the moment. It is not a startling comedy, but it is thoroughly pleasing, and it contains nuich of that substance of character which used to make the worth and establish the reputation of such old-fashioned works as "The Patrician and Parvenne." The chief secess of the night was that of Mr. Eiton. He will assurelly keep the public favor, and grow in it, more and more. This is the full cast:

Mr. Butterscotch Retired Confectioner... Mr. John Gilbert Fredric his see, of the level kowing Giab. Mr. Osmood Trails gave exceptionally spirited performances. It would

Mr. Butterscotch. Retired Confectioner... Mr. John Gilbert Freddy, his son, of the iex-Lowing Club. Mr. Osmood Tearls Theodore Macclesfield, Box-bulled at Putney Theodore, his Son, student at Guy's Hosnicolore, his Son, student at Guy's Hos-pital. Mr. Harry M. Pitt The Mar Todoy, a gentleman from Glen-The Mac Todoy, a gentleman from Glen-Mr. Geral I Eyrs
Jellicoe, restried Pickle Manufacturer Mr. W. J. Leenard
Gregory, a Yorkshire Groom—out of Livery. Mr. H. Gleasag
(His sits appearance at this theatre)
Cab Driver No. 3.497 Mr. C. E. Edwin
Cante. Mr. Vellora, a Schouter Mr. W. H. Pope
Ullage, Butterscotch's Butler. Mr. G. Conway
(His Brat appearance at this theatre)
Gunnel. Mr. H. Pearsee, jr
Aurelia, Entterscotch's accord wife. Miss Effectioned
Kate, Butterscotch's caughter, by first
marriage. Miss Stella Bontless

Kate, Buttersco.ch's caughter, by first
marriage — Miss Stella Bontizea
Mra. Macticsfield, the Eout-builder's wife ... Madame F miss
(Her first appearance this season)
Carrie, his Daughter ... Mess Adelaide Derchon
(Her first appearance at this theatre)
Barbara, Butterscotten's housemand ... Miss Emma Lorance
(Her first appearance this season.)

MR. GRAU'S FRENCH OPERA.

"Les Cloches de Corneville" will be given at the Standard Theatre this evening by Mr. Grau's French Opera Company, when Mile, Mary Albert will make her first appearance in New-York as Scrpolette, and Mile. Cecile Gregoire will appear for the first time "pastoral operetta," "Babiole," will be brought out. The words are by MM. Clarville and Gastmeau, and the music by M. Laurent de Rille, a composer anknown to our stage. The cast will include Miles Paola Marie and Mary Albert and MM. Tauffenberger, Mezieres and Duplan.

On Monday evening next Miss Clara Morris will make her first appearance in this city, after a prolonged absence from the New-York stage, at the Park Theatre. She will open her engagement in "Article 47," and will play a version of the piece considerably altered from that in which she formerly appeared here.

PERSONAL.

Senator McDonald, of Indiana, is to be married in February to the widowed Mrs. Bernard, of Washngton. Mcs. Bernard, who is a handsome elderly woman, has a son married to a mece of Secretary Sherman.

Mr. Wendell Phillips will not this season be able to begin his lectures before January. Mrs. Phillips's health is so precarious that her husband is olien forced to cancel his lecturing engagements. He is still one of the most popular of speakers, and receives a fee of \$150 a lecture. Mr. Thomas Hughes held an informal reception

at the rooms of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in Boston, on Monday. Among those presented to him were Mr. Emerson, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Howells, Mr. Aldrieb, and Dr. Hall of this city. Mr. Hughes talked in a lively fashion and seemed to heartily enjoy himself. The reception ended with a luncheon.

General Grant is described as wearing in Hartford a dark brown business sait of heavy mixed maerial, black tie, and no watch guard or ornament of any kind to relieve the simplicity of his dress, He explained to some Hartford nequaintances how smoking at West Point, but did not care for it, and it was not until be was engaged in the early contests of the war that he began to acquire the habit. He found a cigar of service in relieving mental strain, and during a battle be often had one in his mouth—though even then he was not an inveterate smoker. Newspaper correspondents, however, began to describe him as smoking, and so many boxes of excellent cigars came into his headquarters as gifts from all parts of the country that he was soon confirmed in the habit.

Mrs. Arnold, the sole surviving sister of " Stonewall" Jackson, now lives at Buckhannon, West Va. She was throughout the war a faithful Unionist, although every member of her family except one-a young nephew-was a secessionist. For her brother she entertains the reverence of an undving love and affection, and she maists that it was with extreme reluctance and profound misgiving that be took up arms against his country. He declared that took up arms against his country. He declared that he never would go outside of Virginia to fight; he voted against the ordinance of scression in old Virginia, and urged his sister to use her influence to keep West Virginia hast to the Union. A protoundly religious man, he was wont to say, even after he had taken up the sword: "If we are right, God will prosper us; if we are wrong, God will destroy us." GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 19 .- General McClellan, accompanied by his and, General Sterling, and by

General W. W. Averill, arrived here late last night by a special train.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Methodist Conference at Rockford, Ill., recently passed a series of resolutions declaring that pastors should not change their charges until after election, so that several thousand votes might thus be saved to the Republican party.

An Evangelist in Springfield, Mass., has so wrought upon the better nature of a venerable brother, that he has forever discarded the eigars which for half a century have been a real solace to him, even, as he fears, at the expense of his spiritual growth.

THE TRIBUNE lately directed attention to the handbills of the Kennesaw Route, Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, which comprised portraits of the full Confederate Cabinet, apparently to please unreconstructed Rebels. The agent of the line, B. W. Wrenn, writes a good-natured letter in which he claims that he distributed these handbills, just as he scattered abroad Confederate paper money with his advertisement printed on the back, simply as a sure means of attracting attention. He says: "My ambition is to advertise, not to revolutionize." Indeed, he under-stands the art of advertising so well that The Tribers must respectfully decline to print his letter, which says a good deal about palace cars and little about politics.

The Rev. Dr. J. Wheaton Smith discussed the subject of the freedmen's unrighted wrongs, at a recent service in Beta-Eden Baptist Church, Philadelphia. He said he had been all through the South since the war and had observed the state of sffairs. He knew a genial old gentleman who went to Savannah to teach the freedmen, but was unable to obtain a respectable boarding place ofter his errand was known. He knew of refined, beautiful New-England ladies who had gone South to cievate the negroes and been ostracized by the citizens. He considered the freedmen almost as badly off as when they were in slavery, and the recent exodus proved it. They were not allowed to vote except in on way. The preacher denounced the shotgun policy, and way. The preacher remotived the should be woods for tear, whom the country had promised to protect. If those men were pormitted to act for themselves they would swing a number of States into the phalanx of freedom. "Call this politics, if you please," concluded the speaker, "but I call it rightcousness and plead that his wrongs may be righted."

The Harvard students having decided to rival the success of the Oxford students in producing a Greek play, looked about for some one who would nadertake the leading part and fleally found an excellent man in Mr. Riddle, who has undertaken to learn 700 lines of Sophocles's " Œdipus Tyrannus" before next May. The remaining characters will be taken by stu-dents. Though the work has but just started, it has received more than the necessary impetus by the intense interest already felt by professors and students. Professors White and Goodwin are to drill the actors in pronusciation; Professor Charles Eliot Norton will